

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
 جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

## Waldheim considers Turkish offer

GENNA, April 14 (R). — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim held further talks with Turkish-Cypriot envoys today to clarify Turkey's latest proposals on the Cyprus problem, which include handing back some territory seized in the 1974 invasion. Under the plan, Turkey would pull back to a strip of no-man's land along the ceasefire line and give Greek-Cypriots control of a strip of no-man's land along the ceasefire line, according to Turkish sources. Dr. Waldheim called the envoys back tonight to question them on certain details of the package. He will then decide whether he should visit Athens and consult the Greek side on the package, U.N. spokesman said.

## Syrian troops are under orders of Lebanese government

DAMASCUS, April 14 (R). — Syria stressed today that orders for Syrian troops who make up the bulk of the Arab League peace-keeping force in Lebanon came from the Lebanese government. A Syrian government spokesman made the point in commenting on clashes between Syrian troops and right-wing militiamen in southeastern Beirut.

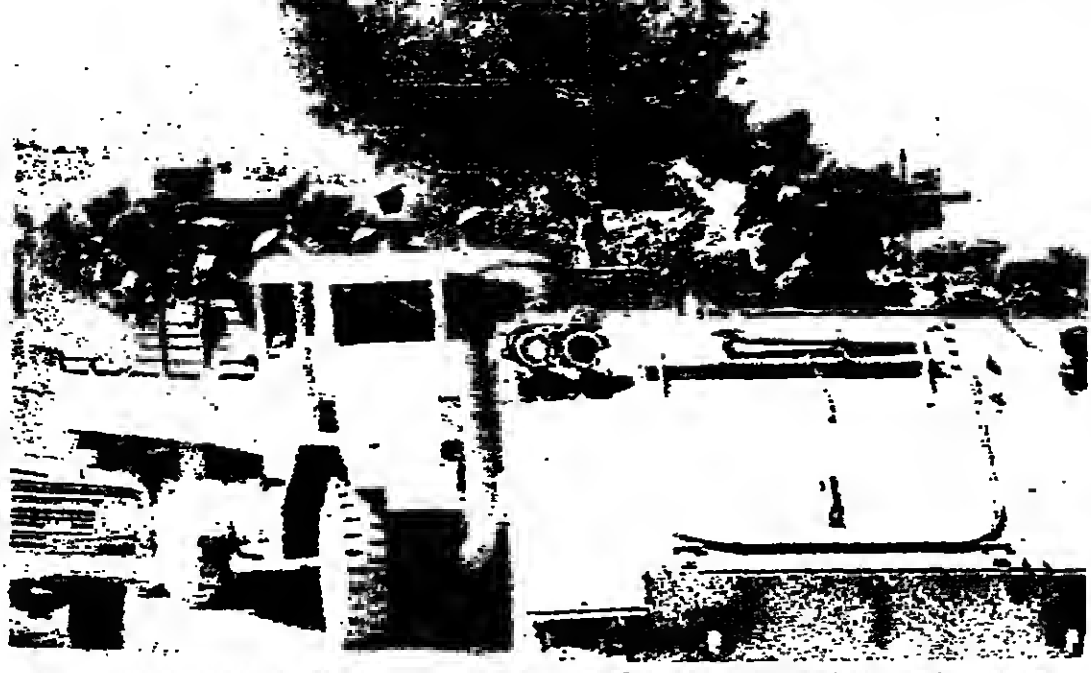
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## U.S. suspends cluster bomb deliveries until Israel clarifies points

GENNA, Lebanon, April 14 (R). — The United States has suspended deliveries of cluster bombs to Israel because it used them during the invasion of south Lebanon last month, Israeli state radio reported today. The English language broadcast, monitored here, said the U.S. government was seeking assurances that cluster bombs would not be used again against civilians before resuming supplies. The use of the bomb touched off sharp criticism of Israel in the United States Congress. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said the use of the bombs violated an agreement with Israel that they would be used only in a general war. He said no punitive action was anticipated, however, because Israel had apologized. Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) blamed many Lebanese and Palestinian civilians were killed by cluster bombs dropped from Israeli warplanes during the invasion. Israeli Chief of Staff General Ariel Sharon today rejected the argument that it had been immoral for Israel to use American-made cluster bombs when invaded Lebanon. The use of the controversial air-personnel bombs, which by shrapnel, brought a protest from Washington. Gen. Gur, who retires today, was asked about the moral issue involved when he gave an interview to correspondents of Israeli afternoon newspapers. "There is no moral question about cluster bombs. The



An armoured personnel carrier of UNIFIL leads in the first batch of Nepalese Gurkha troops to take up positions in south Lebanon on Friday. (AP wirephoto)

## Ghurkas take over in south Lebanon as Israelis move back

TAIBE, Occupied Lebanon, April 14 (R). — Gurkha soldiers from Nepal moved into this ravaged village today and took over from Israeli forces, in the second instalment of Israel's limited pullback from territory captured in last month's invasion of south Lebanon. Wearing traditional curved Kukri knives at their belts, about 50 Gurkhas took up station as part of the United Nations Interim Force for Lebanon (UNIFIL).

After a brief handshake between commanding officers, the Israelis piled into armoured carriers and moved back in convoy to new fortified positions about five kms. to the south. The Gurkhas went up to a hilltop observation post looking down on the strategic Litani river. From the post they had a clear view of Beaufort castle, a crusader redoubt now used as a Palestinian guerrilla fortress. Altogether 150 Nepalese troops were involved in the U.N. takeover along a front of about 12 kms. in the central section of the south Lebanon front. On Tuesday, the Israelis moved back between two and seven kms. in the eastern sector. Both withdrawals fell a long way short of the U.N. Security Council demand for a full Israeli pullback. This point is expected to be stressed by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim when he visits the area early next week. The Israelis say they cannot quit the area entirely until UNIFIL shows it can prevent a return of the Palestinian guerrillas who formerly used the area as a base for attacking Israel. The UNIFIL commander, Gen. Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana, told reporters at today's handover that his men had no orders to prevent the return of Palestinians if they were unarmed. But he said UNIFIL troops would not allow armed men back into the area. Asked if UNIFIL was sufficiently well armed to keep guerrillas out of the area, Gen. Erskine said: "We have very sharp teeth." Other U.N. officers doubt that the relatively light armament of UNIFIL would be a match for the heavy weapons normally used by Palestinian guerrillas. So far, Gen. Erskine said, the Palestinians had cooperated with U.N. forces. He said he had not heard of reports by Norwegian UNIFIL officers that Palestinians moved freely around a newly established U.N. post in the eastern sector. The Nepalese takeover extended up to the area opposite the key Qaaqayya bridge in the central stretch of the Litani. Iranian troops have for two weeks guarded the bridge itself, but the Gurkhas moved into the hilltop positions, from which the Israelis had been observing the Iranians. A U.N. spokesman said the Nepalese contingent should be up to its full complement of 600 men in the next few days. The Nepalese will bring UNIFIL strength up to 2,500. The full establishment of 4,000 soldiers will be completed by Nigerian and other units expected in the area soon.

## Uneasy calm settles on shell scarred southeastern Beirut

BEIRUT, April 14 (R). — Uneasy calm returned to shell-scarred Southern Beirut today after five days of fighting which killed at least 50 and wounded 250 people, according to latest estimates. Hospital sources said they feared the death toll could rise because some of the wounded, hit by shrapnel, were in critical condition. The fighting involved rightist militiamen in the predominantly Christian district of Ain Rummaneh, leftists in neighbouring Muslim Shiyah and Syrian regulars trying to enforce peace. The Syrians provide the bulk of a 30,000-strong Arab League peace force policing Lebanon's civil war truce. At dawn, three people were wounded when mortar shells slammed into Shiyah, fighters there did not return the fire and the devastated combat zone remained calm. But civilians living near the front in Shiyah today continued to evacuate buildings, barricades on main roads through Ain Rummaneh remained in place, and schools in all of Christian eastern Beirut — which provided the bulk of rightist support — were closed. Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss discussed the fragile peace with

President Elias Sarkis. Asked by reporters afterwards whether he thought the latest troubles were over, he said "inshallah" — if God wills. Mr. Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Phalangist Party, said after talks with Mr. Sarkis that both Lebanon and Syria faced disaster if "the latest incidents are not resolved." The fighting subsided following urgent contacts yesterday between leaders of the Phalangist Party, the biggest right-wing organisation in Lebanon, the ultra-rightist National Liberal Party (NLP), and the peace force. Sudanese and Saudi Arabian regulars of the peace force replaced Syrian troops in three strategic areas on the front in an obvious effort to remove friction between the Syrians and the rightists.

## Call for real force for UNIFIL

PARIS, April 14 (R). — The French newspaper Le Monde today said the United Nations should station what it called a real army in Lebanon to prevent its being torn apart. Editor in Chief Andre Fontaine, said in a front-page editorial: "The real problem can be summed up in a few words. Three groups — the Israelis, the Lebanese Maronites and the Palestinians — are fighting for their very survival. The determination of each of these groups is equalled only by the suspicion with which they view their enemies in the fight for possession of the same land. There can be peace only when each group accepts the right of the two others to own a territory where it can rule itself. Right now, a point has been reached where calls to reason and to common sense have no effect whatsoever. What is therefore needed is resolute pressure by the international community and the guarantee of a permanent stationing for a long period of a U.N. force with the means to enforce an agreement that such pressure can bring about," the paper said.

## Soviets walk out of Peking banquet for Barre

KING, April 14 (R). — Soviet diplomats tonight walked out of a welcoming banquet here for Somali President Siad Barre when Vice Premier Li Hsien-nian attacked Moscow's policy in the Horn of Africa. Mr. Li praised Somalia for holding Africa, Arab and World unity and said bold actions taken by the Somali government and people defence of national dignity and state sovereignty have dealt heavy blows at the acts of aggression and expansion in the Horn of Africa by that wily ambitious superpower. It was at this point that the Soviet bloc diplomats walked out in protest. The Ethiopian and Cuban embassies were not present at the banquet in the Great Hall of the People. This was the first walkout at a state banquet this year, although Soviet diplomats left their tables in protest several times last year. Without referring to the Soviet Union by name, Mr. Li said

"one superpower sent mercenary troops to Angola and the Horn of Africa and wantonly meddled in affairs in and between African countries and instigated one armed conflict after another." The vice premier also turned his guns on the United States, adding "the other superpower is still bolstering the racist regimes of Vorster and Smith in order to preserve its vested interests."

President Siad Barre, who arrived in Peking for an official visit earlier today only six days after an abortive coup attempt against his government in Mogadishu, attacked the Soviet Union by name for its involvement in the Horn of Africa. He said: "The war of liberation by the Western Somalia Liberation Front will continue and no power will avert the downfall of the Ethiopian empire which has no place in the socialist ideology which Abyssinia falsely claims. No peaceful settlement can, therefore, be meaningfully achieved unless the right of self-determination is exercised by the people of Western Somalia and the other people under Ethiopian colonialism..." The Somali president added "it is also of crucial importance that Soviet and Cuban forces, the presence of which constitutes a most destabilising factor in the region, are withdrawn from the scene."

## Waldheim will stop over in Damascus

DAMASCUS, April 14 (R). — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will stop over in Damascus during his visit to the Middle East beginning this weekend, the Syrian government newspaper Tishrin said today. U.N. sources in New York so far have said Mr. Waldheim is expected only to visit Lebanon and Israel. But Tishrin said the U.N. had conveyed to Damascus word that he wished to visit Syria. He would come here on Monday, the day he visits Lebanon, it said, and see Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam. Meanwhile, the semi-official newspaper Al Thawra today accused the United States of seeking pretexts for Israel to delay implementing the U.N. Security Council resolution 425 calling for immediate withdrawal from southern Lebanon. It said the U.S. was talking about the need for full deployment of U.N. forces in the south and this might prompt Israel to come out with its own interpretation for the resolution.

## Memorial service held for General K. T. Qawar



The late Brig. Gen. Khalil Tawfiq Qawar. The Third and Ninth Day Memorial Service in memory of the late Brigadier General Khalil Tawfiq Qawar was held Friday at the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation, Abdali. The service was attended by a large number of prominent Jordanian civil and military leaders, members of the diplomatic corps and many friends and relatives of the late General. The staff, management and owners of the Jordan Times and the Jordan Press Foundation extend their deep condolences to the Qawar family and the late General's friends and colleagues, and take this opportunity to express their profound apologies for the regrettable and unfortunate technical error that appeared in yesterday's newspaper.



President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania (right), U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (centre) and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young (left) take part in a conference on Rhodesia in Dar Es Salaam on Friday. (AP wirephoto)

## Black minister rejects Anglo U.S. proposals

SALISBURY, April 14 (R). — One of nine blacks sworn in to the cabinet today under Premier Ian Smith's plan for a Rhodesia settlement immediately rejected Anglo-American proposals that they now parley with exiled Patriotic Front guerrillas. The swearing-in meant that the Smith plan negotiated with Salisbury-based nationalists forged ahead here, as U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met the guerrilla exiles in Tanzania, on his mission to try to arrange an all-party Rhodesia conference. This would aim to modify the Smith plan, bringing in the guerrillas who are now excluded and bitterly opposed. But "a conference with the Patriotic Front will never happen," said Mr. James Chikere-

ma, one of the nine blacks sworn in today to the new transitional government in which blacks and whites share portfolios. Mr. Chikere, number two in Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) and now co-minister of Transport, Mines and Roads, added: "I'd like to tell the world that as far as renegotiation of this agreement is concerned it is absolutely out of the question." Mr. Chikere told reporters the way was open for Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe to return to Rhodesia and take their places in the transitional administration formed under the March 3 Salisbury agreement on black rule by Dec. 31.



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 جريدة يمنية مستقلة غير حزبية من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

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## Treating the symptoms

The American suspension of deliveries of cluster bombs to Israel, as reported by Israeli Radio, is probably the only thing the United States could have done in view of Israel's clear violation of the agreement with the U.S. on use of the bombs. It would be difficult for the United States to stop shipment of other arms, such as jet fighters, but it is also difficult for the Americans to do nothing in the face of the clear Israeli violation of the agreement on the use of the cluster bombs. But what the U.S. has done is a fine example of treating the symptom and not the cause of the disease. No doubt, deliveries of the cluster bombs will be resumed soon, without fanfare, and the Israelis will use them again wherever and whenever they feel like it.

The problem is not so much one of Israel's use of cluster bombs in south Lebanon and against civilian targets, but rather the south Lebanon incident is symptomatic of the uncontrollable militarism that has come to define the state of Israel over the past 30 years. Israel is not afraid even of the United States, its premier arms and money supplier, because it expects always to receive whatever it requires from Washington, and it has not yet been proven wrong. For the United States to suspend deliveries of cluster bombs, while Israel has thousands of the things stockpiled, is more farcical than anything else. It is an action that will have no effect on Israel, and one that the Zionists will probably turn around to use against the Carter administration by saying it is an example of undue American pressure on Israel. But then the Americans had few other choices, and in this case they have only dramatised the unreal nature of the relationship between Israel and the United States.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers today gave prominence to the message of His Majesty King Hussein to Prime Minister Mudar Badran in which he requested that a consultative council be set up to help the government carry out its duties.

Both Al Rai and Al Dustour said the measure will enable the people to shoulder their responsibilities alongside the government. "It is a step which closes the gap in Jordan's parliamentary structure and constitutional life," Al Rai said.

"No doubt", the paper added "with this step King Hussein intends to allow the people of Jordan to have a say in the shaping of the government's general policy, with the aim of further strengthening the country's administrative structure and democracy."

In its editorial, Al Dustour said the King's message reflected the Jordanian people's profound faith in democracy and freedom. "The King wants to allow the grass roots to participate, via the national consultative council, in fomenting the indispensable interaction at the national level -- which is the most that guards legality, the sovereignty of law and the principles of the constitution in this country," the paper said.

The dissolution of parliament took place in 1974 following the Rabat summit conference, but, the paper said, it was not natural for a country to continue without a consultative body to assist the government in its tasks. Hence the royal directives which came as a temporary measure to make up for the absence of parliamentary rule. The King took pains to point out that the new council will by no means substitute for or replace parliament which must be restored as soon as circumstances are again favourable, the paper concluded.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Art Exhibition

Paintings by Ibrahim Najjar Abul Rub are on display daily at the Goethe Institute till Saturday evening.

### Children's Books Exhibit

The third exhibition of children's books is now running at the King Hussein Club on Jabal Amman. The exhibition is on for one week until Friday 21st.

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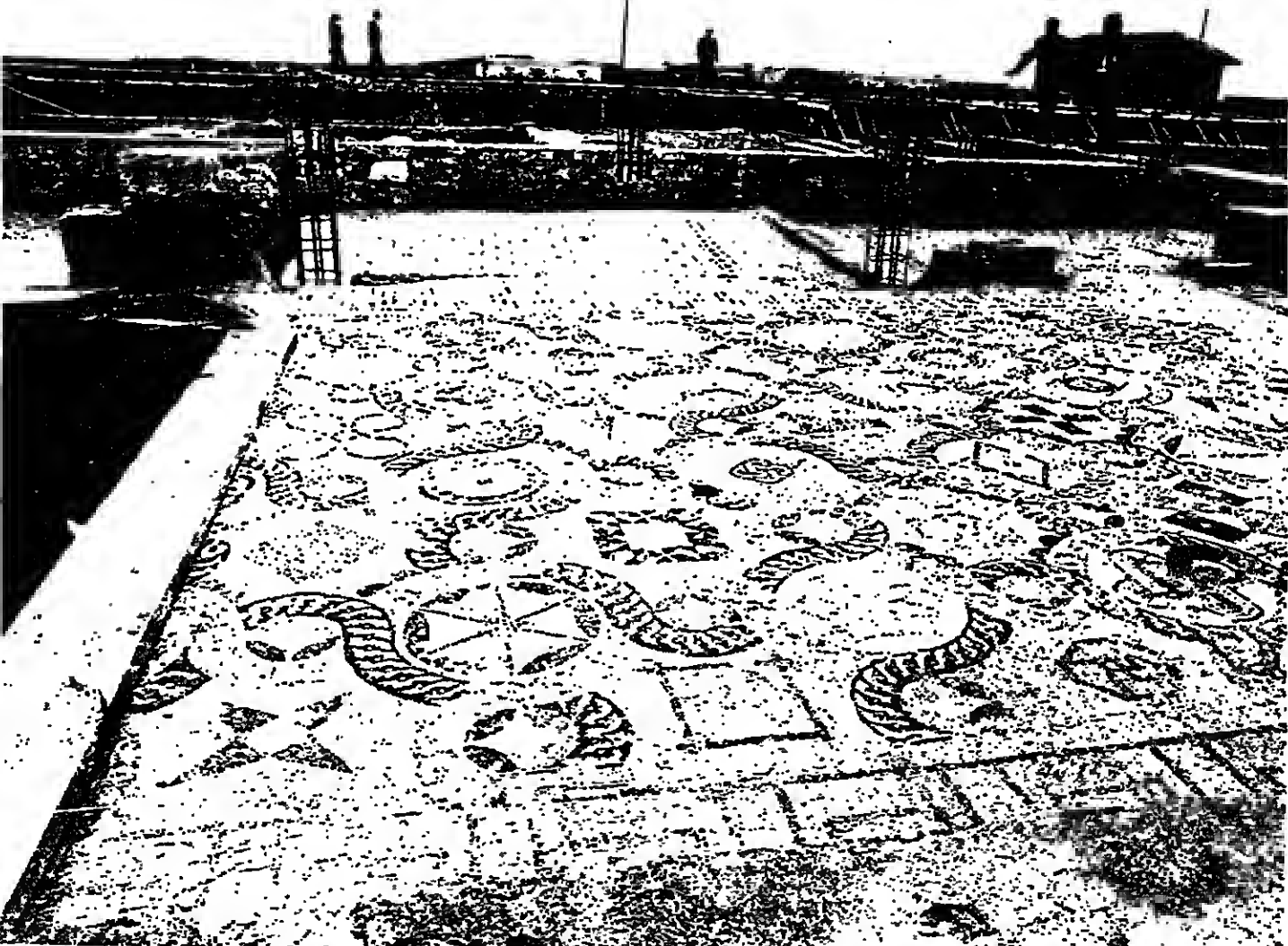
HOME DELIVERY POSSIBLE

# A weekend in the once idyllic isle of Cyprus

Photos and text by Marianna Peppas



Along the southern coast of Cyprus, the group of rocks in the background mark the traditional site where Aphrodite emerged from the foam of the sea. Round-trip air fare to the island is the same as that to Beirut about JD 28. Hotel services and cuisine are good and reasonably priced.



Paphos mosaics at the House of Dionysos are for the most part under covers. The roofing which protected them was destroyed during the Turkish invasion in 1974 following the rightwing coup by the Greek officered Cypriot National Guard against the late President Makarios, but will be rebuilt. Tourism has suffered because of the internal strife, but is gradually improving.



In Limasol the population converges on the centre of town on March 25 to celebrate the anniversary of the day Greece declared its independence from Turkey in 1821. Since 1974 Cyprus has been divided between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, following the occupation of the northern 40 per cent of the island by Turkey.



A pelican, accompanied by a small cat, attempts to join the customers at a seaside restaurant at Paphos Beach. It was soon evicted.



After school lets out in June, Cypriots prefer to spend their holidays in the mountains, leaving the beaches to foreigners. However, in March the local people of the Troodos Mountains have the cafes to themselves.



Monk Barnabus at Trooditissa Monastery in the mountains north of Limassol sells colour slides as well as other mementoes. In March snow, rain and fog can make it impossible for the tourist to take his own pictures, or even to see the view.



Three tourists from Jordan, staying at a seaside hotel in Limassol, relax while on a bus tour to the western part of Cyprus. Tours are conducted by well-qualified guides who receive six months of training before being licensed. Ayman Lutfi Al Barghouti, right, said he found Cypriots to be kind people. In the background is Phassouri plantation, a large grape and citrus farm, owned jointly by Palestinians and Greek Cypriots.

مركز امداد الرمل



## Shortage of teachers, human objections pose hurdles for MES system of job training

This is the second of a three-part series on vocational training in Jordan.

By Ian Kellas  
The Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 14 — The Ministry of Employable Skills (MES) is supposed to help the country's manpower shortage, but so far it has not been successful in solving the problem. Generally, chronic shortage of teachers of vocational training in Jordan, it is said, will continue to be a problem for the country as long as it has three times as many teachers as it needs. They all, of course, get drawn away to other states where they are in much higher demand. But the problem is particularly acute for the Trade Training Centre at Marka Polytechnic, where the MES system is being piloted. MES is said to demand more teachers per trainee than conventional schemes, and those teachers will have to be rather well trained.

In the early stages of the scheme, the Training Centre has no less than half of its staff every year. At its point — as Mr. Masri, Director of Vocational Education, Jordan, revealed — there were three shifts of teachers in three different workshops, all being supervised by one instructor. The workshops explain Mr. Masri's unpolished grin while admitting that graduates from the polytechnic will be given their certificates for four years. This is an attempt to hold on to the teachers until they are ready to back their bond to the government and migrate to the West. (This may be one way of financing the courses but it is not help Jordan's manpower problem in the short run.)

Another draw-back to the MES system is that it costs more than traditional training schemes. Each learning centre, for instance, must come equipped with all its tools, and the teaching staff are numerous and expensive.

Mr. Masri appeared confident that it would work considerably cheaper in the long run. For a start, he said, the trainee can move at his own speed, instead of being tied to a formal programme. This is a traditional system, he said, in which a trainee is accepted as a failure rate. But the MES system, he said, could finish the course before the set time. Mr. Masri said in addition MES is a more sense to the real demands of the market.

## Coming & Going...

Irati trade delegation arrives

AMMAN, April 14 (R). — An Iraqi trade delegation arrived today to discuss with Jordanian officials ways of increasing trade exchange between Jordan and Iraq. The Iraqi Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, Ali Al Obaidi, who heads the delegation, told reporters the delegation would also discuss issues relating to trade and transit between the two countries.

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The government's reservations about the concept are not because of the costs. Mr. Masri draws a distinction between the method and the philosophy of MES.

The government likes the teaching methods developed by the MES team, but it cannot yet accept that a person should be trained on limited skills and then sent straight into industry. Mr. Bismann is quite right when he says that the employer wants to "pay for the job to be done, not for what a person knows." But speaking for the Ministry of Education Mr. Masri explained: "We do not necessarily adopt the interests of employer or of trainee." The immediate interest of the employer may be for limited skills and the stability that this brings. But this may not be in the interest of society as a whole. A person trained on limited skills, for instance, is not very adaptable to technological change.

### Human objections

There is also, Mr. Masri said, a human objection to training a person exclusively for a particular job to be done. People want to feel that the way up the educational ladder is not blocked. This, said Mr. Masri, is particularly true in Jordan where one-third of the population happens to be at school or college (this is one of the highest figures in the world).

Ideally the MES-trained construction site welder, for instance, should be able to demand to train in more modules of skills if he wants to. But the government does not have the resources at present to offer this sort of upgrading.

So at least for the moment, the government will not allow the trainee to take only one module of employable skill. In other words, it will not be possible to train just as a brake mechanic without learning about other aspects of automotive mechanics. The trainee will however be allowed to finish the course as quickly as he can.

At the Headquarters of the International Labour Office in Geneva, there is a Swedish-funded team which researches into MES methods and co-ordinates the work currently being done on it in places as diverse as Thailand, the Philippines, Iran, Egypt, and Indonesia. A survey, which was conducted recently in 17 countries in Africa and Asia, suggested that the MES concept would be very well-adapted to the needs of developing countries. It is also under study in a number of Arab countries. But it is in Jordan that application of the concept has gone furthest.

A successful in-plant training course has already been carried out at the Russeifa phosphate plant using MES methods (particularly suited to this sort of upgrading training). And the Marka Trade Training Centre would be ready to start its pilot MES course in April, according to Mr. Bismann.

### Green light given

Even if this course is going to achieve satisfactory results, it would not of course mean the end of the traditional system of vocational training. This would probably continue to run in harness with MES courses, which can easily be arranged to shift.

The Board of Training has already given "the green light" to expand the application of the MES concept beyond the Marka pilot scheme. It is now planned, according to Mr. Bismann, to organize the projected Agaba Training Complex along MES lines. This is just one of a number of projects for the expansion of vocational training in Jordan.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian Dinar	Buying/Selling
U.S. dollar	306.00/308.00	
U.K. sterling	574.00/578.00	
W. German mark	152.20/153.10	
Swiss franc	164.00/165.00	
French franc	67.40/67.80	
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.00/36.20	
Japanese yen (for every 100)	140.00/140.80	
Dutch guilder	142.10/143.00	
Belgian franc (for every ten)	67.60/68.20	
Swedish crown	67.00/67.40	

## Drip irrigation system, on trial in the Jordan Valley, allows two jobs to be done at the same time

Text and photos  
By Lee S. Tesdell  
Special to the Jordan Times

April — One of the high priority aims of the Ministry of Agriculture during the next five-year plan is to double the area of irrigated land in the Jordan Valley. New water sources include the recently completed King Talal Dam and the planned Maqarin Dam. Once the water reaches the valley, of course there are several ways of using it for irrigation. The Jordan Times recently attended a field day in the central and southern valley for the purpose of observing one of those irrigation systems.

The traditional method of irrigation of course is the ditch method which means that the land is flooded with water from ditches as needed. One of the problems with this is that there is a considerable evaporation loss. The system which we saw is known as drip irrigation. The basic principle of this system is that water is supplied in only small but steady quantities to the plant. Fertilizer can easily be fed into the water as well, which means that two jobs, irrigation and fertilization, are accomplished at once.

There are two ways to drip irrigate in the valley, one is through the use of emitters, which can be placed anywhere along a polyethylene line so that the water drips directly onto the root system of the plant. The second system is known as the bi-wall, which consists of a two-chamber polyethylene

tube with a small hole every 18 inches. The spray given out by the pressurized water effectively blankets the surrounding area. Both of these systems can be used under a plastic mulch which means that there is almost no evaporation. The emitter system is more commonly used for tree irrigation, whereas the bi-wall is more often used for vegetable crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers and beans.

### System on trial

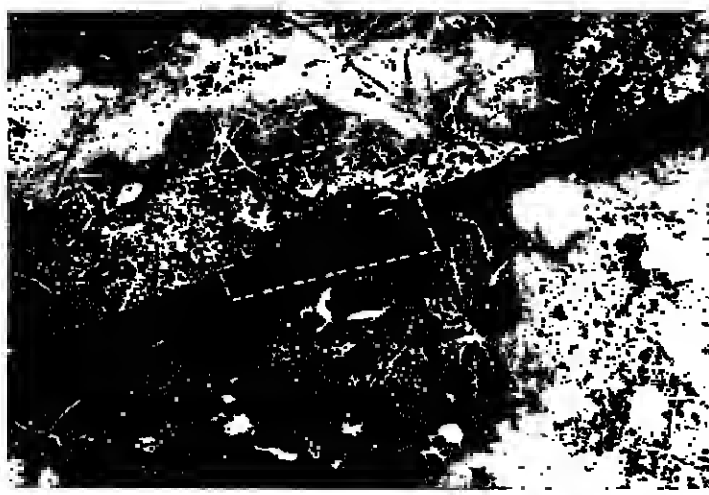
The drip irrigation method requires a fairly clean water source so that a filtration device must often be used. This is especially true of the water which comes from the East Ghor Canal. For instance at the farm of Yousef Mas'ud, near Deir Alla, we saw a filtration system in use on water supplied from the canal. We examined cucumbers growing in greenhouses on water provided through the emitter system under plastic mulch. A very fast growth rate was achieved at this farm through the combination of greenhouse protection and heat, fertilized water provided through the emitter system, and careful management practices. The greenhouses we saw were about 108 metres long and covered approximately 7.5 dunums each. It was estimated that the owner of the farm was able to pay off the total cost of the greenhouses and irrigation system in the first year of operation due to the increase in yield of the vegetables. The cost

of the water itself, regulated by the Jordan Valley Authority, is about 6 fils per cubic metre.

We saw several other farms where drip irrigation was being used. Farmers in the valley usually have tried a small plot with the new system, and if satisfied, expand their use of irrigation. This was the case on a farm just outside of Shunah, where cucumbers, beans and squash were under drip irrigation. At another farm between Shunah and Deir Alla, first year orange trees were under the emitter system and seemed to be doing well. Cucumbers were being grown along side the oranges, a practice possible as long as the

trees are not so big that shade the vegetable crop. In both of the latter sites, the farmers had an independent source of water from wells.

Reed Irrigation, the supplier of drip irrigation systems locally, claims now to have about 7,000 dunums watered by their systems. They are hoping to play an important part in the water use from the extension of the East Ghor Canal system, and the development of irrigation throughout Jordan. Mr. Jim Townsend, the area manager for Reed Irrigation, explained to the Jordan Times, that he sees drip irrigation as a "high efficiency irrigation system for the Jordan Valley."



Arrow points to an emitter attached to a polyethylene line.

## Jordan Times supplements

The Jordan Times is publishing a series of supplements of interest to business and industry in Jordan over the next year. Two important supplements of interest to regional and international companies in the fields of aviation and telecommunications will appear in May and June respectively.

The proposed editorial content of these supplements is outlined below.

### Synopsis of editorial content of supplement on airports and aviation in Jordan Times

Publication Date : May 20, 1978.  
Final Copy Date : May 10, 1978.

1. Jordan's role in Middle East Aviation: developing regional role of Jordan in aviation field; the Arab Air Academy; Boeing service centre; simulator training; Arab Air Services; Arab Wings; the pivotal role of Alia; the keen interest of H.M. King Hussein in aviation; the Directorate of Civil Aviation, aviation regulatory policies, planning.
2. Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline: more than a flag carrier, the origins of Alia, the operating principles and objectives laid down by H.M. King Hussein, the airline's spectacular growth, the driving force of Chairman Ali Ghandour, new routes planned, fleet expansion, joint services and cooperation with other carriers; the role of Alia in M.E. aviation, diversification of the company into other businesses.
3. Queen Alia and Agaba Airports: new gateway to the Middle East; construction progress, the planned capabilities and anticipated role of the new airport; modern equipment required for handling and safety; carriers who will operate through Amman; expected expansion of Jordan's regional and international air links.
4. Training new cadres of aviators: The Arab Air Academy, Alia's training centre, the simulators, the DCA staff training programme, the keen attention to detail and safety which makes Jordanian trained pilots accepted to best international standards.
5. Executive Jet Travel: the era of the small executive jet, the success of Arab Wings, increasing use of personal and corporate jets in the Middle East, the economics of buying your own jet; aircraft available in today's market, the competing salesmen.
6. Air Cargo: growing use of air cargo for urgent and even routine shipments between the Middle East and the industrialized world, the cost advantages of airfreight, Amman as a cargo transshipment point for the Gulf, boosting Jordan's agricultural exports; the charter business; Air Cargo operators; the scheduled airlines; the independents; volume of cargo business passing through Amman airport.

### Synopsis of editorial content of telecommunications supplement for Jordan Times.

Publication Date : June 3, 1978.  
Final Copy Date : May 24, 1978.

1. Jordan's telecommunications development: The role of the telecommunications corporation, its development, the constant race to match services against demand, the \$230 million master plan, what it will involve, what contracts have been awarded, what contracts are still open.
2. Communicating to the World: Review of Jordan's telecommunications links with the Arab and western world, the mixture of satellite, microwave and radio links, plans for improvement, prospects for direct dial links.
3. Arabnet: Shrinking the Arab World through the spectacular project of an Arab telecommunications satellite, the benefits to general telecommunications, education, TV and radio broadcasts in the Arab world, a review of work executed so far, the status of the project, the program of action, the international competition to win the consultancy contract, the groundwork now being laid by the major international companies for supply contracts, everything from aerospace technology to local civil works.
4. The modern company's telecommunications: answering machines, telex machines, latest equipment; facsimile transmission equipment, conferences by telecommunications with sound and vision, local suppliers and experience, service facilities, costs.
5. Broadcasting: Importance of radio and television as a medium of mass communication, recognition of importance for both education and trade, the growth of advertising volume and revenue at JTV, the central role JTV and HBS has played in developing cadres of experienced broadcasters throughout the Arab world, Arab News Exchange system, the Jordan satellite link between Middle East news events and viewers at home throughout the world, industrial applications of film or videotape and satellite communications.

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The Jordan Times and Middle East Communicators reserve the right to change the subjects, titles and publication dates of all supplements for reasons of timeliness.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:	830	Arabic programme
530 Quran	830	Reportage
545 Cartoons		
600 Poly Foot		
620 Arabic programme		
700 Documentary film		
800 News in Arabic	730	News in Hebrew
1015 Bruns	745	Documentary on Russia
1115 Justice	830	Rhoda
	930	The David Nixon Show
	930	Varieties
	1030	News in English

### RADIO JORDAN

700 Sign-on	1400	News Bulletin
701 Morning Show	1410	Musik
720 News Bulletin	1430	Story time
740 Morning Show	1500	Concert Hour
1030 News Headlines	1600	Pop Session
1035 Morning Show		
1050 Jordan Weekly	1700	Melody time
1130 Sign-off	1730	Pop Session
1200 Sign-on and News Head-	1800	News Summary
lines	1830	Album Review
1205 Pop Session	1900	News Bulletin
1300 News Summary	1910	Musik
1335 Pop Session	1930	Sign-off

### EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Abul (21177)
Amman:	Taxi (44660)
Wajahat Murat (66662)	Shamsi (66264)
Optician Muzak, Oudum	
(74024)	
Abdul Razzaq Tubehat	
Qasbi	
Zargat	
Bahadur Al Khatib	
Taxis:	Taxi (44660)

### BBC RADIO

1300 News; Commentary	1315	People and Politics
1330 News and Varieties	1345	Arabic Britain
1400 News Saturday Special	1415	Radio Newsworld
1500 News; Commentary	1515	Saturday Special
1600 News; Commentary	1615	Sunday Special
1700 News; Commentary	1715	What's New
1745 Sports Round-up	1755	News about Britain
1800 News; Commentary	1815	Radio Newsworld
1830 News; Commentary	1845	Theatre of the Air
1900 News; Commentary	1915	People and Politics
2000 News; Commentary	2015	Command Performance
2100 News; Commentary	2115	Scotland Today
2145 The Mole's Making	2155	Letter from London
2200 News; Commentary	2215	Books and Writers
2245 Sports Round-up	2255	Music Now
2300 News; Commentary	2315	Reflexions
2345 Sports Round-up	2355	News about Britain
2400 News; Commentary	2415	Europe
2445 Sports Round-up	2455	Elephants
2500 News; Commentary	2515	Radio Newsworld
2545 Sports Round-up	2555	Jazz for the Asking
2600 News; Commentary	2615	Jazz for the Asking

### VOICE OF AMERICA

1830 Show Music USA	1845	News and Topical Reports
1900 News and Topical Reports	1915	News Horizons
1930 Studio One	1945	Special English, News/World and the Starline
2000 Special English, News/World and the Starline	2015	The Concert Hall
2030 News and New Productions	2045	News and the Starline
2100 Special English, News/World and the Starline	2115	Music Choice
2130 News and the Starline	2145	Issues in the News
2155 Music Choice	2200	World News, Commentary
2230 World News, Commentary		

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	740	Paris (AF)
750 Cairo (EA)	800	Agaba
825 Muscat, Doha	845	Bahut (MEA)
835 Tehran	855	Cairo (EA)
840 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)	900	Bahut
900 Kuwait	1030	Bahut
950 Agaba	1100	Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
1115 Beirut	1130	Copenhagen
1245 Cairo	1200	Paris, London
1730 Copenhagen, Frankfurt		
1830 Baghdad		
2030 Beirut (MEA)		
2140 London (RJ)		
Departures:	8:05	Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)

### CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41820
British Council	" 88147-8
French Cultural Centre	" 57009
Gaelic Institute	" 41508
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44203
Haya Arts Centre	" 65185
Husseini Youth City	" 36941
Y.W.C.A.	" 41783
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111
University of Jordan Library	" 65111
Citadel Museum	" 36181
Folklore Museum	" 36181

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	" 24381-4
Fire headquarters	" 22590
Fire, fire, police	" 10
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 38141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777
Airport Information (Alia)	" 53205
Jordan Television	" 75111-1
Radio, English Section	" 74124

### CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Rumra Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al Sha' Art Gallery	" 226-527
American Centre	" 552-382
Arab Cultural Centre	" 333-727
Deutch Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	" 332-532
French Cultural Centre	" 330-494
Kabkabi Theatre	" 222-015
National Museum	" 114-654
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 125-499
Spanish Cultural Centre	" 334-025
Union Art Gallery	" 334-619
Zabariya Public Library	" 111-318

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 99
Chamber of Commerce	" 115-339
Electric Power Co. (repa)	" 223-087
Fire headquarters	" 91
Information	" 85/97
Municipal water service	" 113-596
Time (in Arabic)	" 91



# ILO team investigates Arab work conditions in Israeli-held lands

GENEVA, April 14 (R). — Three top officials of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are investigating conditions of Arab workers on a ten-day tour of territories occupied by Israel, an ILO spokesman said here today. The group, headed by ILO Assistant Director General Nicolas Valticos, are carrying out a promise made last year by ILO Director General Francis Blanchard to make sure that conditions of Arab workers in these lands conformed to ILO principles and objectives.

The issue has been the centre of stormy debates in the ILO in recent years, with Arab countries accusing Israel of racial discrimination against Arab workers and violation of trade union freedoms in territories it has occupied in fighting in the Middle East. The mission is the first of its kind the ILO has sent to the

area. It set off unannounced last Tuesday, and will remain till April 21. Mr. Valticos will report its findings to the ILO's Annual Conference next June, the spokesman said. The spokesman told a regular weekly press briefing that the mission planned to visit the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and the Golan Heights and to

talk with mayors, trade unionists and workers.

The spokesman said he could not explain why the ILO did not announce the visit until four days after the mission arrived in the Middle East. Before the group set off the ILO consulted all parties concerned, including the Israeli government, Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and all agreed that the mission should go ahead, he said.

The spokesman said the second member of the group was Mr. Claude Rossillon, a member of the ILO's Labour Standards Department, but he did not know the name of the third man.

## Egypt warns oil firms not to aid Israeli exploration in Sinai

UNITED NATIONS April 14 (AP). — Egypt warned oil companies through the United Nations yesterday that they risked being sued for compensation and shut out of Egyptian oil concessions in Sinai if they associate with Israeli oil activity in occupied regions of Egypt.

The warning was given in a letter from Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammad Ibrahim Kamel to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim circulated as a U.N. document by request of Egyptian Ambassador, Esmat Abdul Meguid. It did not name any of the oil companies engaged in the exploration for an exploitation

of the oil in occupied southern Sinai and offshore in the Gulf of Suez.

The letter said international law relating to occupied territories did not give Israel the right to develop oil fields in Sinai.

"It is the responsibility of member states to advise oil companies, public and private entities, that any association with such Israeli activities is illegal," it went on.

"These firms are thus served notice that they shall be held responsible for their association with the Israeli oil activities in the occupied Egyptian territories and adjacent territorial waters."

## U.S. will allow \$ to float on marts

BERLIN, April 12 (AP). — The United States is sticking to its policy of letting the dollar fend for itself on foreign exchange markets, U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said today.

The dollar's continued depreciation valuation in recent months, she said, "is of course reflective of the true imbalance of our heavy trade deficits."

Kreps met here yesterday with Roy Jenkins, President of the Common Market's Executive Commission, and was to meet with West German Economics Minister Count Otto von Lambsdorff later today.

"Clearly we do not take a position of not ever responding to a temporary aberration that is extreme and detrimental," Kreps said, when asked in a news conference how she defined "disorderly" market conditions that might bring U.S. intervention to support the dollar's price.

"That is in contrast, however, to our overall position that we do not, we have no plans deliberately to stabilise the dollar at any particular level irrespective of the forces of demand and supply on the dollar," she said.

She said she and Jenkins "discussed a number of subjects, including recent reports that the member states of the European Community were disappointed in the failure of the U.S. to defend the dollar."

She said she had outlined to Jenkins the "broad dimensions" of Carter administration's hopes to assemble what she describes as the first comprehensive plan the United States has ever had. The point of the plan is to boost U.S. exports and cut a trade deficit which last year hit a record \$31 billion.

The American secretary said she expected to go over the same points in her meeting with Lambsdorff.

Both Kreps and Lambsdorff were ostensibly in West Berlin to help celebrate the 75th anniversary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany.

Jenkins' visit here had been publicly described as a trip to meet with city officials.

Much of Kreps' visit appeared really to have been aimed at patching up differences over American and European economic policies.

West Germans and other Europeans have attacked the United States for not dealing with its energy problems and not defending the dollar, whose decline has made European exports more expensive and American exports cheaper.

Americans have charged the inflation-shy West Germans have not done enough to boost their economy and help pull other European nations out of their economic doldrums.

## MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL ROUNDUP

# New York Yankees' star back on form, leads team to win

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP).

Reggie Jackson picked up yesterday where he had left off last season, at Yankee Stadium slugging a three-run homer in his first hit, powering the New York Yankees to a 4-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

The first-inning blast by Jackson off Wilbur Wood was the fourth straight homer at the stadium for the Yankees' slugger, who hit their homers in his final three appearances in last October's world series sixth-game victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Jackson slammed his first home this season with one out in the first after a walk to Willie Randolph, Mickey Rivers' infield hit and Thurman Munson's strikeout.

The White Sox nipped winner Ron Guidry for both their wins in the second inning on singles by Wayne Nordhagen and Junior Moore. Neither team scored again until the eighth, when New York's Bucky Dent delivered an insurance run with

a sacrifice fly.

In other American League action, Joe Kudi's one-out home run in the bottom of the 11th inning carried California to a 1-0 victory over Minnesota in a game in which Angels' starter Nolan Ryan struck out 12 and allowed four hits in the first 10 innings.

Gary Alexander's two-run homer in the ninth inning gave Oakland A's a 3-1 victory over the Seattle Mariners. Alexander's homer, his second of the season, came off losing pitcher Steve Burke, who had walked

Steve Staggs to open the ninth.

In the National League, Rick Auerbach's pinch-hit double with one out in the 13th inning scored Ray Knight from first base and gave the Cincinnati Reds a 7-6 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Ted Simmons and Keith Hernandez pounded run-scoring doubles in three-run first inning and Mike Phillips tried home two runs in the third, sending the St. Louis Cardinals to a 6-9 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Major League results and standings after Thursday's games.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST:	W	L	PCT.	GB
Milwaukee	5	0	1.000	—
Detroit	4	1	.667	1
Cleveland	2	2	.500	2 1/2
Boston	2	3	.400	3
New York	2	4	.333	3 1/2
Toronto	1	4	.200	4
Baltimore	0	5	.000	5
WEST:	W	L	PCT.	GB
California	5	2	.714	—
Kansas City	3	1	.750	1 1/2
Chicago	4	2	.667	1 1/2
Texas	2	3	.400	2
Seattle	2	7	.222	4

Thursday's games:  
New York 4, Chicago 2  
California 1, Minnesota 0, 11 innings  
Oakland 3, Seattle 1

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST:	W	L	PCT.	GB
St. Louis	4	2	.667	—
New York	4	3	.571	1 1/2
Chicago	3	3	.500	1
Philadelphia	2	2	.500	1
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333	3
WEST:	W	L	PCT.	GB
Cincinnati	6	1	.857	—
Los Angeles	4	2	.667	1

Thursday's games:  
Cincinnati 7, San Francisco 6, 13 innings  
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 5

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES LONDON MARKET REPORT

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling ....	1.8550/60	U.S. dollars
One dollar .....	2.0313/30	West German marks
	2.1650/70	Dutch guilders
	1.8820/60	Swiss francs
	31.57/62	Belgian francs
	4.5550/5600	French francs
	854.20/70	Italian lire
	219.35/50	Japanese yen
	4.5840/50	Swedish crowns
	5.3350/70	Norwegian crowns
	5.5890/5905	Danish crowns

Prices closed easier on Friday with activity subdued ahead of the U.K. trade figures expected later today, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. Index was down 4.0 to 443.9.

Government bonds ended unchanged to 1/8 easier having been as much as 1/4 point higher earlier in the day, dealers said. Industrial leaders held steady at the lower levels, but losses ranged to 9p. Gold shares continued to be narrowly easier, while Australian, U.S. and Canadian stocks firmed.

ICI led equities lower falling 8p to 229, while Glaxo and Beecham each shed 8p to 512 and 622 respectively. BATS lost 7p and Unilever shed 6p to 500 while Courtaulds was down 4p to 109.

Bank leaders fell as much as 7p. In oils BP was unchanged after being 4p higher, and shell put on 2p to 508.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$178.50 / oz.

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# Major differences still remain between the 2 parts of supposedly united Vietnam

**BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)** — The American-backed regime in South Vietnam left a legacy of social problems including unemployment, corruption, drug addiction and prostitution, but it also left a standard of life that is still unmatched in North Vietnam, a Yugoslav journalist reported recently.

Dragan Rancic, correspondent of the Yugoslav daily Politika, visited both North and South Vietnam with a group of Yugoslav journalists and reported there are still major differences in the economy and life style of the two parts of the supposedly united communist country.

He said an outsize army of 1.5 million soldiers, an inefficient bureaucracy and plain carelessness have created shortages of food and consumer goods in the North to a point that many goods have to be smuggled in from the South. For example, he said the manager of a cooperative farm in the Zhong Bien commune, 20 kms. (12 miles) from Hanoi, makes about 30 dong a month. This means he needs one year's salary to buy a bicycle in a state shop -- if he can find it -- and he would need three years' salary to buy the bicycle on the free market.

Mr. Rancic's report listed these details: One U.S. Dollar gets 240 North Vietnamese dong at the official rate -- 3.65 dong at the tourist rate. In the south, one U.S. dollar brings 2.82 dong at official rates. In internal calculations, despite a drop in value for the Southern dong, it still brings 1.25 Northern dong.

A northern dong cannot even be exchanged for a Southern dong in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. And although the Southern dong is not an official means of payment in the North, it is readily sought and bought there on the black market, Mr. Rancic reported.

**North's slim diet**  
"The North has been placed on a very slim diet," Mr. Rancic said, adding that "officially everybody is guaranteed a total of 1,200 calories daily -- or almost half the minimum prescribed by FAO (the world

food organisation operated by the United Nations)."

"But there is no hunger in the South," he said. In the North, 1 kilo of chicken meat sells for 10 dong -- more than half a month's salary for the cooperative farm manager -- and a kilo of beans sells for 10 dong.

Commodities are heavily rationed, with sugar being issued to infants in the countryside at the rate of 100 grams per month. Small children also can get a total of 1.2 liters of milk -- per month. Farmers are not entitled to sugar but people in cities get half a kilo of sugar per month.

Every northerner is entitled to 4 kilos of meat in one year. Farmers in the North live in cooperatives where the state determines the production of grains and the purchase prices. In the South, farmers are individual producers who live off their land and produce which they sell to the state or on the free market.

Rationing of food has been introduced into the South, the Yugoslav correspondent said, but with the vast potential of the Mekong Delta -- said to be capable of feeding 100 million people -- the ration cards play a smaller role than in the North.

The Yugoslav newsman said the need for a 1.5 million man army in the North was explained by Vietnamese officials who said: "The danger from imperialism has still not passed away."

Bureaucracy is a major social problem, Mr. Rancic said, noting that the purchase of an ordinary airplane ticket can be an exhausting operation costing time and nerves.

Clerks in offices chatter way, he said, ignoring clients, or write, erase and keep signing over heaps of papers -- replete with signatures and stamps. While there is not enough construction material or food in the country, the Yugoslav correspondent said, "cement and flour often are abandoned in ports, sometimes in the rain."

**South: Another country**  
The South, however, still appears to be another country, both for its exterior looks and

objective situation, Mr. Rancic said.

For example, he said 20 million Southerners possess 2 million television sets, while the 30 million North Vietnamese own a total of 50,000 sets.

Despite the relative prosperity of the South, Mr. Rancic said that Hanoi believes the South should be subjected to socialist transformation as soon as possible -- on the Northern model.

Industry in the North is state-owned and subjected to the centralised system of planning. In the South, he said, the commercial capital has been nationalised, with industry operating both on the state, private, mixed and cooperative levels.

Mr. Rancic said farmers in the South are expected to voluntarily join cooperatives. However, he noted that there are many farmers of medium class many who took part in the revolution in the South and, because of this, he said it is

probable that a speedy creation of cooperatives may not pass without sensitive political problems.

"It has been our impression," the Yugoslav correspondent said, "that the entire Northern political, economic and social model is being hurriedly transplanted to the South, sometimes even with complete disregard of specific local circumstances, and with many high officials in the South supplanted from the North."

It is not only an impression "but also the official attitude of Hanoi," Mr. Rancic said, that "prominent revolutionary personalities, and even the Front of National Liberation of South Vietnam, have seen their significance cut down."

According to some estimates there are only 100,000 Communist Party members in the South, "out of a total of 1.6 million for the whole country," Mr. Rancic said.

## Do-it-yourself in space



U.S. astronauts will find significant improvements in the suits they will wear while working outside the Space Shuttle. The two-piece outfit with permanently attached life support pack can be donned in five minutes without help. This compares to the Apollo suit used in the Skylab missions which took more than one hour to get ready and required two astronauts helping each other. Other innovations include fabrics at the joints enabling movement with substantially less physical exertion and gloves permitting the picking up of tiny and thin articles. The suits can be adjusted to fit the wearer instead of having to be custom-made. (IPS photo)

## African tea growers flourish in Kenya following 14 years of independence

By John Worrall

**NAIROBI (F.T.)** — In the highlands of Western Kenya it rains a lot, there is plenty of sun, and the soil is a rich ochre red. This is Kenya's tea country, and you fly over a patchwork of bright green tea estates, some large, like Brooke Bond Liebig's multi-thousand acres, some small, from one to 20 acres.

There are now about 120,000 smallholder African teagrowers in Kenya. They produce about half of Kenya's expanding crop -- last year a record 86,300 metric tons overall -- and Kenya now has the biggest smallholder tea scheme

in the world. Last year they earned upwards of £30 m. They have helped to make Kenya the third biggest tea exporter, ranking behind India and Sri Lanka.

Optimism in the industry is so great that there is already talk of tea overtaking coffee as Kenya's biggest agricultural export. In colonial times Africans were not allowed to grow tea or coffee in Kenya. Now, after 14 years' independence, they grow half the tea in the country, and Kenya has the biggest smallholder tea scheme in the world.

a tea distribution warehouse in Nairobi. Recently the KTDA took over all tea packing and distribution to the local Keoya market from Brooke Bond Liebig.

Small tea growers are paid out by the KTDA in two instalments, the first on a monthly basis for the green leaf delivered to the authority during the preceding month. The second payment, a kind of bonus, is paid at the end of the financial year.

This payment is based on surpluses available for distribution at the year's end, which are dependent on operating costs and world tea prices. Last year growers were given a rise of 12 cents to one Kenya shilling per kilo-gramme delivered. The KTDA last year received about 137,445,000 kgs. of green leaf. A smallholder may have less than an acre of tea, which forms his only cash crop. He grows maize for subsistence and probably also keeps a few cows. His labour force is usually his wife and himself -- often only his wife when he is away working in the cities and towns. The bigger man, with perhaps 20 acres, employs a few women workers to pick the tea and cultivate the ground.

Tea is a highly profitable commodity now that Kenya has got into the big league, and there are great plans for expansion, with more growers and more factories.

Britain is by far the leading buyer of Kenyan tea (about 50 per cent) but the United States, Canada, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Egypt and Ireland are growing markets. The Middle East is buying also, and may soon become a very big market.

Tea was first planted in Kenya in 1903, but at the end of World War II only about 5,000 tons a year were being produced. Kenya has come a long way to produce 86,300 tons, and probably more this year.

-- Financial Times News-Features

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1978

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE in the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** If you are too stirred up out emotional matters, control yourself, and make a plan to maintain calm and poise throughout the day. Don't make promises that are likely to be broken.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Study your surroundings and make plans for improvement. Make long-range plans that could give you more abundance in the future.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** You have to be diplomatic when dealing with others today if you wish to win your aims. Don't neglect your correspondence.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Any financial problems could be handled in a most efficient way, otherwise you could get into deeper trouble. Be more practical.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Ideal time to clear up all those little tasks you have put aside for a long time. Sidelstep a troublemaker.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Don't be tempted into an argument with one who means a great deal to you. Control your temper and all is well. Be happy.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Don't let hurt feelings rise a rift between you and a good friend. Await a better day for the social side of life.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Be more objective in your dealings with others and get excellent results. Avoid one who could do you harm in a business way.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** A new project can be successful provided you first confer with a higher-up who is helpful to you. Relax at home tonight.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Study the omens you have made to others and do the best you can keep them. Try not to spend money foolishly.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Avoid one who agrees with you and likes to cause trouble. Engage in your hobby during spare time.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** An associate views things differently from you and could be difficult today, if a permit. Take needed health treatments.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** If you start an argument home, this could be a serious matter, so use tact. Take no risks where money is concerned today.

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## GRAFFITI

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WHAT HAPPENS  
THERE'S  
SOMEONE  
WHO KNEW  
IT WOULD

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